NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR. JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR.

MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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New York, Friday, August 2, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated vester day evening, August 1.

tion in Hyde Park next Monday in opposition to any contraction of the new franchise as fixed by the House ket. The Emperor of Austria will return Napoleon's visit by a journey to Paris. The Minister of Chile at the

Belgium is dead. The reports of famine in the west of Ireland were much exaggerated.
The Duke of Beaufort's horse, Vauban, won the Good-

wood cup. Very interesting particulars relative to the winner and the race are given in our turf column to-Consols closed at 94 for money in London. Five-

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet at the close, with middling uplands at 10 %d. Breadstuffs were down-

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, when an ordinance for the better protection of passengers on the ferries was referred. It provides for gateways at the then adjourned until the first Monday in September.

Six cases of cholera have been recently reported in this city and vicinity, one of which was undoubtedly genuins, while a diversity of opinion prevails among surgeons as to the actual identity of cholera in the

anniversary yesterday by picnics at the parks in Brook-lyn. The day was also celebrated at other points with A grand requiem mass for the renose of Maximillante

was celebrated in the church of St. John the Baptist, on Fourteenth street in this city, yesterday. The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captain Leitch, will sail from pier 45 North river at noon tomorrow (Saturday) for Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at half-past ten

o'clock in the morning.

The anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain Carraghan, will leave pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Lon-

onderry to land passengers and mails. The American line steamship Arago, Captain Gadsden, vill sail to-morrow (Saturday) from pier 45 North river, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, England. The mails for France will close at half-past ten o'clock at the Post

The Cromwell line steamship Sherman, Captain Samu son, will leave pier No. 9 North river, at three P. M. to norrow (Saturday) for New Orleans direct.

The stock market was dull and variable yesterday.

ents were dull. Gold closed at 140. Domestic produce was quiet and generally heavy, while merchandise, though quiet, ruled steady. Cotton was less active but firm. Coffee was unchanged. On Ohange State and Western flour was irregular. Old was heavy and the high grades of fresh ground were 10c. 25c, lower, while the low grades were in fair demand at Wheat was steady for spring, but lower for new. Corn and oats were without decided change Pork was heavy at the close. Beef remained firm, while lard ruled heavy. Freights were dull and de pressed. Whickey was heavy. Naval stores were generally firm, while petroleum, of which 20,000 bbls, were sed of, was firm.

MISCRILLAN POUR

The Tennesace election passed off in a remarkably quiet manner yesterday. The negro population we sealous in making use of their new prerogative, and heavy vote, which was by no means unanious for the radicals. The vote, as far as heard from owever, indicates a decisive victory for Browniow and his colleagues on the radical ticket. The following are the names of the triumphant candidates:-

	MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
First district	
Second district	
Fourth district	James Mulling.
Fifth district	John Trimble.
Sixth district	S. M. Arnell,
Seventh district.	J. R. Hawkins.

The Republican Convention met at Richmond yesterday, the preponderance of delegates being decidedly in favor of the blacks. They assembled in the African church, but on motion adjourned to the Capitel square. The Botts' wing of the Convention did not affiliate with this mass Convention, which was led by Hunnicutt, but distributed handbills for a meeting in the Hall of Delegates. All the old officers the April Convention were reappointed in the Hun-nicutt meeting. Mr. John Hawkburst being the anent chairman. A motion to adopt the platform of the April Convention was made the subject of an exsiting debate, but was finally adopted, and the Conven tion adjourned until this morning. The Botts faction in the meantime failed to meet in the Hall of Delegates, owing, it is thought, to the pending of negotiations to prevent a split in the party. A crowd of members o the other faction met there, however, and expressed considerable disapprobation at the course of the Conven-

Our correspondence from Panama is dated July 24. No official information from Bogota and the Interior had quiet. Riascos had been defeated by Llanos but the ter lost heavily, and was unable to follow up his vic-It was believed that Lopaz's subordinate officer. would soon recognize Acosta. A search among Mos quera's papers disclosed the fact of several small loans ith European capitalists having been effected, in op position to the will of Congress. A circular was also dis ered accusing Mr. Burton, the late American Minister, of scheming to annex Colombia to the United States. The steamer Great Republic, one of the China and Pacific Mail Company's line, had arrived at Panama, from New York, and had departed for San Francisco. health of the Ishmus was good. Montero, the Peru-vian Rear Admiral, who rebelled against the appointment of the rebel Tucker to be Admiral, had arrived, cessensibly on a mission to Colombia. He thought it probable that he would go to New York also, on governmout business. Cholera is reported in the western dis

Our letter from La Paz, Bolivia, is dated June 28 ons were in progress with the Baron de Riviere, agent of the French house of Armand & Co., for a loan

Our Lima, Peru, correspondence is dated July 14. The return of the Spanish squadron was the general topic of conversation, and the work on the fortifications was be ing rapidly urged forward. There was also a prospect of trouble with Bolivia. The Peruvian fleet was at Co-

Our Santiago, Chile, correspondence, dated July 1, says it is generally admitted that the Spaniards are about to return, and preparations for their reception have been vigorously renewed. The finances were not seriously ted. Baron de Riviere, who had been in charge o the guano speculation at Mexillones and was reported missing, had turned up sgain with plenty of funds at

Callao, and the enterprise was to be resumed.

Files from Japan have been received to the lat of Hepburn, an American missionary, had mpleted his Roman, Japanese and Chinese dictionary. Twenty Arab horses had arrived from the Emperor of

the French as a present to the Tycoon.

Mr. Merrick fesumed and dnished his argument for the defence in the Surratt trial yesterday, and Mr. Brad-

ley will address the jury to-day.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, after some unimportant business, a motion to adjourn sine die on the 9th of September was laid on the table. The | the streets?

Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, and continued discuss-

ing the question until the adjournment.

Major Thomas F. Sheldon, of the Interior Department. was thrown from a carriage near Troy last evening and

In view of the unstable condition to which the credit of New Orleans has been brought by the action of the City Council, General Sheridan yesterday readjusted both boards of that branch of the municipal government by removing twenty-one members, among then his own nominees in their places.

cotton in Philadelphia without tags yesterday, on the ground that a certificate of the payment of tax is not

The yellow fever at Galveston is steadily increa

Another Presidential Move-The Proposed Flanagan Party.

Two or three days ago the President issued a very sensible order to United States Marshals, instructing them to "observe with vigilance all persons whom they had reasonable cause to suspect" of filibustering purposes. The marshals were also authorized to "promptly interpose the authority of the United States" in these cases for the prevention of dangerous consequences. Oc has arisen for the enforcement of this order sooner than seemed probable. Here is Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, and here are Welsh and Topsawyer, and other illustrious citizens of the same great Commonwealth-arrant filibusters all-and where are the marshals? Out of sight as yet; going down the round turn, and over the homestretch, and on the second half mile, and up the distance pole, and in all those sorts of places, but of course not where they ought to be-interposing the authority of the United States against the dangerous scheme of these political scapegraces and speculators and their filibustering attempt to build up a private party of their own, to the great disturbance and probable ruin of the regularly established parties that now control the people and the spoils. If there ever was a case for the marshals, this is one. If filibustering is dangerous anywhere, it is on occasions like this, where distinguished sons of the republic, with political ambition soaring beyond all ordinary control, with a hunger and thirst for office and plunder such as no possible party can hope to satisfy, throw themselves out of the common trammels of life and start on a career as ambitious as that of Phaeton, who took Apollo's ribbons for a day and run his establishment into the Po. Having (perhaps) nothing to lose and (another perhaps) much to gain, who knows what parties they may destroy or with what "sudden making of splendid names" they may illuminate the century? Who shall say that they may not make Andrew Johnson President, or, failing that, land him lower than a President

of the United States ought to go?

Semmes, the illustrious admiral of the once

Confederate navy, acknowledged recently the

embarrassment of not knowing a man who had forced himself upon his attention. He had never before "heard of his name or fame." However we might desire such a refuge as this in regard to the Flanagan party, it is denied us. Who could expect to be credited in saying that he had never heard the name of Flanagan? We have heard the name of Welsh also. Nor can we conscientiously deny our familiarity with the name of Sawyer. We would not, however, undertake to answer for the identity of the particular Flanagan, Welsh and Sawyer in question; but they cannot pretend to be more respectably obscure than others of their names, and, therefore, this point is of less consequence. There is one identity we can answer for, and that is the identity of their little game. We have seen that played in all sorts of shapes, in all sorts of ways and under all conceivable names, and it is still the same old game. Indeed, we have been expecting the appearance of Flanagan, Welsh and Sawyer with this grand game for about five days That number of days ago, if we remember accurately, the President was reported as saying that "the McClellan vote, the anti-negro suffrage vote and the Southern vote would elect the next President." That sentence was the seed that has already sprouted and promises to bloom into the great Flanagan party. It is not important whether this delegation answers for the anti-negro suffrage or McClellan votethey will accept the offices for either or both ; and their intention to form a new party, distinet from either of the great political parties-if carried out-will furnish a broad and roomy platform that any one can stand upon. Indeed, it will be so broad that it may become identified with the general surface, and so be no platform at all. Mr. Johnson has left "the issues of the hour" in the hands of Flanagan, however, and in such hands they are sure to be safe : although if by the phrase the "issues of the hour," he means the disposal of the offices, we are not sure that the "McClellan vote" will feel that confidence in Fianagan that his very name inspires in us.

It remains to be seen how this development will affect the general Presidential canvass. Of course its influence will be great, for this suddenly appearing Flanagan party, bearing the fortunes of Mr. Johnson, vitalized by his principles and kept together by his patronage, will make a grand centre of attraction for all free political lances. Wendell Phillips. who wants a man of words for the Presidency, might do worse than take Johnson. Greeley has declared his desire for a candidate whose principles are known-and what man's principler are better known than Johnson's are? Indeed, Mr. Johnson is exactly the candidate defined by Greeley and Phillips in their vague attempts to say what sort of a candidate is necessary, and thus there is high probability that they will come into the Flanagan party, but too late, of course, to divide honors with its great originator. These are some of the changes that the development of the Flanagan party may bring about. There will of course be others; but we will not enter upon the labor of indicating them just now, being content for the present with pointing out the fact that under the auspices of this new John Jones and man Friday Andy Johnson may look forward to a grander future than the Tennessee Senatorship.

ANOTHER HUMANE SOCIETY-The society for the prevention of gambling. What are all the craelties to animals complained of by Mr. Bergh, compared with the cruelties of those gambling establishments in which green goslings are so mercilessly plucked, and from which so many lame ducks are turned loose in

With a good wheat harvest secured, putting an end to their late universal and pressing destitution, and with a fair prospect of good crops of cotton, corn, tobacco, &c., the people of the ten States of the five Southern military districts seem to be taking a more lively interest than of late in the political issues of Southern reconstruction. Whatever Mr. Johnson, in the further pursuit of his exploded policy, may do with the five military command ers, or any of them, it is evident that all parties in the South are at length satisfied that they have no alternative but to meet the conditions laid down by Congress.

At Richmond, Virginia, a republican State convention, largely attended, assembled yesterday, for the purpose of a regular organization of the republican party, on the platform of Congress, throughout the State. With harmony in the councils and action of this assemblage, there is but little doubt that the powerful party represented will carry the State. But the fussy and intractable Hunnicutt, and his ultra faction of noisy Richmond negroes may possibly spoil these calculations. Hunni cutt, however, as a desperate adventurer for spoils and plunder, may be pacified with a fat office. In any event, the results of the convention will mark the practical beginning of a reconstruction of political parties and party ssues under the new dispensation of negro

liberty and negro suffrage. In North Carolina the republicans already have established a central State organization and affiliating clubs in every county, and they are sanguine of carrying the State by decisive majorities, through all the processes of recon struction. The opposition elements, without funds, leaders, workers or organization, are evidently of the same opinion. The same may be said more emphatically of South Carolina where there appears to be no political mevements or meetings except those of the republican party. A population composed of four hundred thousand blacks against three hundred thousand whites, from the present situation of things in the South, settles the case of South Carolina in advance.

In Georgia the republicans are proceeding more quietly, but no doubt as vigorously, for the possession of the State in the work of reorganization; nor have we any information of any movements of the opposition that will justify a presumption of a republican defeat, notwithstanding the heavy majority of the whites in Georgia over the blacks.

From Alabama a committee of so-called conservatives have just made a call upon President Johnson, asking for the removal of General Pope, which is a bad sign. These men, in stead of praying to a Hercules, who has been shorn of his strength and who cannot help them, must put their own shoulders to the wheel if they would get their political go-cart out of

As for Louisians, the registrations through out the State show such large majorities for the blacks that we cannot imagine how the President is to reverse the balance of power by Sheridan's removal, if that is the object in view. In a word, from Virginia to Texas the republicans have secured the inside track, and under the new explanatory Reconstruction bill the removal of this man, that man or the other from a military district, still leaves the same imperative duties of supervision with General Grant. If Mr. Johnson, however, cannot be satisfied short of the removal of a military commander or two, let him go ahead. The results will be profitless to him; but they will be equal to the opening of a new gold placer to the newspapers.

New Racing Parks.

Under the head of "The Turf" we published yesterday special telegrams giving an interest ing account of the opening of two new racing parks. One was the Narragansett Park, at Crans'on, Rhode Island; the other the Diamond Beach Park, Cape Island, New Jersey. A decided impulse has lately been given to racing sport in this country. The success of the Jerome racing park at Fordbam has undoubtedly had the effect of stimulating similar enterprises in other parts of the country, and we may expect to see many more; for the love of pleasure and popularity is associated in the views of those who establish them with shrewd money making operations. However, they are decided improvements which should be encouraged. They embellish the environs of cities, afford a healthy and an exciting recreation to the people, and tend to improve the breed of horses. But in order to make them popular and useful, all those who project or control these racing parks should take care to keep the blacklegs and gambiers away, and should give the mass of the people an opportunity of enjoying the sports in them. In this way they will become both useful and profit able; otherwise they might become an evil.

The Unndilla Bank-Served Them Right It appears that the people of Otsego county have been nicely caught in their own trap by the failure of the Unadilla Bank, and that this is the secret of their turbulence. The farmers and others in the vicinity having money on hand loaned it to the Bank, and took the notes of the officers for the same in order to avoid taxation. In trying to rob the government of its dues they have themselves been robbed. Of course there is not much sympathy for the victims since this fact has been known. There are, no doubt, a great many others in the samsituation these Otsego people were in-trying to cheat the government by all sorts of evasions. They had better look out; for dishonest practices in one are apt to beget dishonesty in others having business relations with each other.

Gates Wanted at the Ferries.

The parsimony of the ferry companies has cost more than one life. Deaths are constantly reported of people falling off the bridges at the ferries. The other night an unfortunate lady, with her child in her arms-being nearsighted-walked over the dock at one of the Williamsburg ferries and was drowned. It would cost but little to put gates to the ferry bridges so that no one could go off them when there was no boat in the slip. The extra labor for attending to the gates would be a very small addition to the expenses of the company, as there are plenty of hands always about the poats. But the fact is that the directors of the ferries are so avariolous that they do not weigh a human life against a dollar. Nevertheless, the law ought to compel them to do what is right towards the public.

Our hints of news from Tennessee are sig nificant of a radical triumph and an orderly election. The former seems to be indicated by the assurance that a tremendously heavy negro vote has been cast, and the latter follows from that fact; for if Brownlow can have a heavy vote peaceably even he is not so insane as to force the row that was only intended to secure his election anyhow. His motto was, " Peaceably if we can; forcibly if we must;" and he has not been driven to his alternative by any appearance of the canvass againsthim .

Minister Romero's Vindication of Mexico.

Minister Romero is naturally anxious to jus tify his country in the eyes of the United States. In the despatches which were published in the HERALD yesterday he claims that the government of President Juarez has not adopted the principle of shooting its prisoners of war, but, on the contrary, has treated French and Belgians in some instances with great lenity. We are glad to hear it. Some shading of bumanity is greatly needed to tone down the merelless butchery of San Jacinto, the executions at Puebla, and the still more deplorable tragedy of Querétaro. But paper excuses are of little value. The best vindication Mexico can offer for herself before the world is to maintain peace in her borders from this time forth; to set to work and build railways and roads, and to institute those fiscal and social reforms which are so much needed by the country. In this way only the gross political blunder and crime involved in the execution of Maximilian may be atoned for. We are willing to hope that Mexico is preparing to advance in the path of peace and internal reform. We are willing to aid her in the effort by our sympathy and encouragement. But if the policy of men like Escobedo is to prevail; if the harsh counsels of Lordo de Tejada are to be listened to; if a worse than Chinese system of exclusiveness is to be the policy of the Juarez government; if the torrents of blood already shed are not deemed sufficient, and if executions, pronunciamientos and revolutions are still to be the news of the day, why then the Uni'ed States, having to some extent gone bail for Mexico before the world, will have to interfere, in justice to herself, and clean out the whole country. We have given Mexico a fair chance in the past. Our government, by the decided stand it has taken against filibustering, has shown a disposition to give the country a fair show in the present. But the Mexico of the future will have to be a very different country from the Mexico of the last fifty years, or the strong grip of the United States will quickly put things on a changed basis, leaving Minister Romero to write endless vindications at his leisure.

The part which Mr. Seward plays in this diplomatic correspondence is far from crediteble. The pusilianimity and shiftlessness of the Secretary of State are in nothing more conspicuous than in this "memorandum of an interview between Mr. Seward and Mr. Romero. While on the one hand the Secretary feebly deprecates the resort to extreme measures, on the other he directly urges the Mexicans to go ahead, assuring them that " he does not think that Mexico has to apprehend any attempt at retaliation by European Powers as a consequence of whatever extreme decision the Mexican government may make." Far better to have made no representation at all in favor of the unhappy prisoner than to have accom-panied it with such an insidious suggestion. By this and similar expressions, and by the delay in sending a minister to the Juarez government Mr. Seward has rendered himself a virtual accessory to Maximilian's death. Had there been a properly accredited representative of the United States government in San Luis Potosi on the 19th of June last, Maximilian would not have been shot. The temporizing policy of Mr. Seward, and the personal timidity of Minister Campbell, had as much to do with his ultimate fate as the duplicity of Marshal Bazaine and the ill-starred counsels of Marquez and the British Minister.

The English Reform Bill-Breakers Abend.

By the cable news in to-day's HERALD it will be seen that the attempt of the English House of Lords to modify the Reform bill as sent up by the Commons, by raising the rate of qualification, has produced a renewal of the popular excitement. Another grand meeting in Hyde Park is convened. The action of the Lords upon the legislation of the popular House is, to say the least of it, ill-timed and dangerous, Lord Derby, who in the Upper House is all powerful, should have managed better than to permit this interference with the work of his sagacious henchman, Disraell. The people and the aristocracy are now once more brought into direct antagonism, and unless the Lords give way there will probably be trouble.

Napoleon and Francis Joseph

Napoleon, it is ramored, is about to visit the Austrian capital. What does it mean? It may be a visit of condolence. It must be something more. In the recent debate in the French Chambers it was said by a deputy that Austria was France's only possible ally. Napoleon seems resolved to convert the possibility into a fact. An alliance between France and Austria would be certain to beget an alliance between Prussia and Russia. It is, we think, doubtful whether Austria will be other than

The Virginia Convention.

The report given to-day of the proceedings in the Virginia Convention, at Richmond, tells very plainly that there is no improvement in the relations between the Hunnicutt faction and the Botis faction of republicans in the Old Dominion. The split grows wider and deeper. The niggers have the balance of power, and, under the lash of Hunnicutt, use it without reserve. There will be in that State a white man's republican party and a black man's republican party, and the former may have strength enough to give the State to any well organized opposition.

Another American Triumph.

It is sometimes said by our friends on the other side that the American mind is wanting in ideas. It is not so. Americans don't love ideas for their own sake only, but for what they are worth. The reaping machines which have just been the wonder and admiration of Paris, and which have carried off the honors from all competitors, are fair specimens of the kind of ideas in vogue on this side of the Atlantic. Let Europe beat us if she ban.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Meeting of the Black Republican State Co. vention at Richmond-The Platform of April Last Reaffrined-Mr. Botts Not on Hand-RICHMOND, Va., August, 1, 1807, 8 o'Clock, P. M.

The republican Convention met to-day in the Africa tremendous force, filling every available inch of space in the building, and extending over the side walks for a considerable distance down the street. The heat was very trying, and told with such effect upon the speakers that a proposition was made, and very readily carried that the assembly should adjourn to the Capitol square, where more air and space prevriled.

cutt took the stand and made a long harangue, advising

excessive temperature of the place than from any lack of didactic radicalium.

The steps of the Capitol were crowded, and immediately in front a was mass of colored mon was assembled. It became evident to the managers of the Convention that no business could be proceeded with in this open air gathering, as the speakers were hardly heard beyond the limits of the platform, therefore it was decided that one detegate from each town and county is the State be appointed from each town and county in the State be appointed from each town and county in the State be appointed to meet at the republican head-quarters and organize the business of the Convention. The delegates, the number of about one hundred, accordingly met, and quite a lively time ensued inspecting the antecedents of some of the elected delegates. Mr. Franktin Stearns, who bears the reputation of being one of the best Union men in Richmond, was rejected as a delegate from Henrido county, and a colored man named Swann put in his place. On examination it turned out that Stearns was elected by one hundred votes at a public meeting, while the other received the

After the decision was rendered Mr. Stearns spoke for a stort time, contending that Loyal Leagues were institutions of which the public knew nothing; that they were incorrect exponents of public opinion, being onesided in the extreme, and consequently, that his exclusion was partial and uniair. Uttimately it was decided against Mr. Stearns, and he was forced to leave.

Mr. Stearns is the right hand man of John Minor Botts, and the managers of the Convention were unmistably bent upon nullifying the influence of Botts and making it a purely black convention.

After deciding several other cases of admission to the Convention, the assembly dispersed to the Capitel square, where considerable radical speechifying had been going on throughout the day. Mr. Hunnicut mounted the rostrum and spoke for over half an hour, detailing the proceedings of the day and asking to be endorsed in the course he had pursued.

It was finally moved by Mr. Butts, of Norfolk, that the platform of the 17th of April be re-adopted, which was done, the assembly acting unanimously in the matter.

A colored man named Dr. Baine, of Norfolk, and a half drunken white man named Baker, occupied the attention of the assembly in the square until dark, discussing whether the convention should adjourn till tomorrow or size die. In the end it was decided by an overwhelming vote that the convention should adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The absence of Mr. Botts has been a subject of universal comment, and the inference generally deduced is that the convention has suffered a spit. Botts and his followers will go in for a white man's convention.

versal comment, and the inference generally deduces is that the convention has suffered a split. Botts and his followers will go in for a white man's convention.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RICHMOND, August 1, 1857. the African church was filled by about three thousand blacks, awaiting the opening of the doors, and the street were alive with others coming to the piace appointed for the meeting of the convention. The republican head-quarters and the hotois looked lively with politicians arranging matters for the day. At cleven o'clock the doors of the church were opened and the building was instantly filled, still leaving about three thousand blacks outside. Up to this time very few of the white repub-licans recently appointed by the county conventions had made their appearance, the whites present, about fifty in number, being chiefly delegates, who had at-

nistaking it to be carried, hurried off to that point. Mr. J. W. Hunnicutt made a short address to those inside in favor of adjourning to the square. He counsoled harmony in the deliberations of the body, for they were this day looked to by the whole country and by hundreds of thousands of blacks, whose fathers had looked prayerfully forward to such a day as this. The tuny for a disturbance in the Convention, and he wanted them disappointed. This was a mass convention, and he wanted all republicans represented in it. Those who could not endorse the republican platform adopted by the Convention of April might go home, as they were not wanted here. Any man who came here to break up the republican party in Virginia were scoundred and bypocrites, and would meet the odium they merited.

Mr. Tocker, of Alexandria, mercul the appointment of

delegations would endorse the April platform if they could only hear it.

A Voice—You could have heard it if you had been

A Voice—You could have heard it if you had been here in April.

The announcement was then made that the Convention was assembling on the other side of the Capitol, and some of the audience left.

Another conservative arose and commenced protecting against proscribing any man now for his past political opinions. The republican party, he said, was not strong enough in the North either. Look at General Butier, who did more than any other man at the Charleston Convention to bring on this war.

A voice here cut the speaker short by announcing that the crowd must walk round to the other side, and it left en maze, jeering the speaker as is left.

On the other side was assembled one of the largest crowds ever seen in Richmond, with a considerable sprinking of whites.

Amid a good deal of confusion, caused by the immense crowd, Mr. John Hawkhurst, of Alexandria, was chosen temporary chairman, and Charles Whittlessey, of Alexandria, temporary secretary.

A rocess of two hours was had to give time for a committee to be formed of one from each delegation. The delegations met under the trees in the square. In the meantime, the other wing had printed and distributed the following handbill:—

tributed the following manoun:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the State Convantion of Unconditional Union Men, called to meet in the African church of this city at tweive o'clock to-day, will meet in the hall of the House of Delegates this evening at eight o'clock to perfect the organization of the republican party of Virginia. Every delegate is requested to be prompt in attention. None other than regular appointed delegates will be admitted into the hall. Signed by the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

During the recoss several short addresses were made, all of them relating to the course of John Minor Botts and his clique, and the proposed convention called by the hand bill. Mr. Botts was denounced as desiring to make the republican party of the State subservient to his own party or break it up.

There were loud cries for Mr. Botts, and a proposition was made to invite him to explain his position, but it failed.

Rev. Mr. Given then made an address, and the Convention formally reassembled about five o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Given then made an address, and the Convention formaily reassembled about five o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported in favor of appointing all the old officers of the April Convention, and recommended that the platform of that Convention be adopted without alteration.

The report as to the officers was adopted, and Mr. John Hawshurst was declared the permanent charman.

The recommendation as to the platform gave rise to an excited debate.

Mr. Butts, of Norfolk, said if the Convention, which was termed a mass meeting, adopted the platform it would have nothing to do but go home, and if they did that, then the meeting held by the other wing to-night, calling itself a convention, would romain in session ten or three days, adopt a platform, appoint an executive committee, and the republicans would go into the campairn with two parties, which would be vinous.

He was followed by Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt, who urged the propriety of adjourning until to-morrow, at two o'clock, in order to give the other wing, who had not extended this meeting, time to come in. If they would not come in the blame would be upon themselves.

Several motions were made to adjourn, and failed.

Great confusion reigned around the speaker's stand. Meesrs. Baker and Sterling, both white, attempted to address the body; Mr. Baker declaring that he would speak, as the meeting had adjourned, and Mr. Sterling taking the opposite. The colored Sergeant-at-Arms seized Mr. Baker to put him off, and a row seemed imminent.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice,

imminent.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting was declared to be adjourned until to-

The Malcontents of Hunnicett's Convention Roundly Abuse its Action-Botts' Propose Platform-Negotiations Pending for Ha

RICHMOND, Va., August 1, 1967. The appointed meeting or Republican Convention at the Capitol to-night did not take place. In its stead a number of the members of to-day's Convention appeared and organized a meeting in the hall of the House of Delegates, Fields Cook, colored, in the chair. Several persons made speeches complaining of the action of the convention to-day as hurried and unfoir. Mr. Cranshaw (white), of Henrico, complained that, Franklin Stearns, who had been appointed by that county delegation to represent it on the Committee on Organization, had been rejected.

represent it on the Committee on Organization, had been represent it on the Committee on Organization, had been rejected.

R. D. Berkiey (colored), radical, of Alexandria, denounced the way the Convention was conducted, and the country delegates were crowded out by the Richmond representatives. It was, he said, a premeditated affair, as the State Central Committee stayed in the back door and arranged matters, while the rightful delegates from other parts of the State were keept locked out until all was ready. He protested against the meeting te-day. It

YACHTING

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

the boats. The first boat entered was the sloop Nai painted black, with a white and red band, by Captain F. W. Miller, twenty-three keel. Then came the Golonel Mosby, of andria, sloop, painted cream color, with hand, sailed by Geo. Armstrong, 23 feet keel; It Clark, white sloop, sailed by Henry Davis, 20 feet Highland Mary, scoop, trimmed with blue, saile Henry Ferguson, 18 feet keel; Itady Lyons, of Aldria, lead color, cance, carrying two sails and jib, by George Laycock, 23 feet keel; Brunette, white two sails, small, sailed by Ransell Browfeet keel; Grayhound, of Alexandria, white cunce stripe, sailed by Thomas Davis, 23 feet keel; Cat Coombs, of Alexandria, sloop, green, with cream chand, sailed by Mr. Skinner, 23 feet keel; Crasve white sloop, blue head, sailed by Captain G. H. Mill feet keel; Joste, sloop, sailed by E. Boughton, I

Lyons at 7 P. M.

In deciding the race the judges allowed the Brunstte sixteen minutes' time, on account of her keel being eight feet shorter than the keels of the other beats. The following is the report of the judges:

1. Brunette, length of keel, 15 feet; time of arrivals 6:58 P. M.; winner of first prize, \$50.

2.—Catharine Coombs, length of keel twenty-three feet; time of arrival, eight minutes of seven; winner of the second prize, \$30.

3.—Lady Lyons, length of keel twenty-three feet; time of arrival, seven P. M.; winner of the third prise, \$20.

The other boats were scattered over a long distance, and the judges did not wait to record their arrival.

Soon after the start the Hi Livingston cut loses her moorings, and, with the St. Dominick's church band playing, started down the river. The Wawasset shortly followed, as did also the Mariner.

Considerable interest was manifested by persons on the wharf and much speculation indulged in relation to the result of the race. Heavy bets were made, and the odds were decidedly in favor of the Lady Lyons and the Greybound.

Greybound.

On the return a silver cup was presented on board the Hi Livingston by Thomas E. Lloyd to Miss Lizzie Lester, of this city, for the best sentiment on the occasion. The following is the sentiment:—"A good woman, like a good yacht, is prized for her winning ways, but should never be for sale. She is a fine companion on the river of life for a man of war or a man of peace."

FENIAR WASS WEETING IN CHICAGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Chicago, August 1, 1867, 1 12 o'Clock Midnight.

All the Fenian organizations of this city, civic and military, had a torchlight procession this evening in honor of the union of the I. R. B. of Ireland and the F. of America. The turnout was immense. The various organizations marched to the Court House square, where organizations marched to the Court noise square, over fifty thousand people were gathered together were addressed by A. L. Morrison, J. J. Crowl Bell, LLD, of the Irish Republic paper; John F. Scaulon, Ucited States Assessor wand others. The meeting was very enthusiastic kept up to a late hour. Among other resolipleting union and harmony, the following passed:—

passed:—
Resolved, That we look to the American Congress to be the friend of the oppressed as well as the protestor of the rights of its own citizens, and that we tender our thanks chose Senators and Representatives in Washington, and to hose civic corporations, as well as to all American citizen public or private stations who have proved the truth of their attachment to the cause of liberty by espousing and divocating the rights of oppressed Ireland.

A resolution was also massed calling upon the govern-

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONBOE.

Sinking of a Steamer in the James River-

The Crops.

FORTRESS MONDOS, July 53, 1867.

The steamer Jenny Lind, while coming flown the James river yesterday afternoon from Hog Island, with a carse of peaches, bound to Norfolk, ran supon a wreck opposite Mulberry Island, and was almost Anstantly sunk. About one bundred boxes of peaches were recovered from the sunkes steamer, but the others were destroyed. The Jenny Lind was ewned in Norfoly, but was insured, except against fire. She was charter end during the war as a despatch boat, having origin lip been built as a yacht, and it is said was once 'to a property of Kawin Forrest, the travolian. Agrico sural adveces from the country bordering for the Roundse river, North Carolina, state that the curn crop west of Raleigh is in a very poor condition. The way weather and the grass have seriously injured it, and 'n many cace a large part of the crop has had to be ret land a very limes. The wheat and oa cropp have y sided largely. The former was considered a good one. Inc sweet potato crop, it is stated, will be exceeding y productive.

60850 V. a REATH ay a suit. The Crops. FORTRESS MONROE, July 31, 1867.

CORED TA DEATH BY A BULL.

An elderly Scoutchman named John Hyatt, living in the suburbs, was gored to death to-day by an infuriated

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.

The yellow fever is increasing steadily, and the pays tans are urging those who are jungiculinated to